NOTICE.

Births, marriages, and deaths must be sent to the Office, through some responsible party, as we are annoyed with frequent forgeries.

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"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

Special Standard Edition.

Bazaine in Metz.

French Republic.

Tuilleries Sacked by the Mob.

Paris Defended by population

Italian Army in Rome.

The steamer "Villete," Captain O Morse, proved the quickest and best steamer in the river. She brought us up our exchanges, per Liberia, with Lisbon dates to the 13th September

The Lacydon entered Montevideo yesterday afternoon, having left Rio on Saturday. Our correspondent in Rio boarded the Liberia in Rio just entertng before the Lacydon left and sent us down the Lisbon papers to 13tg by her.

On the 8th Sept. the French Republic was proclaimed. The Chambers were discussing, when the people broke in and drove the Left out. The Republic was then proclaimed at the Hotel de Villa Paris.

Trochu President of Council.
Gambette Minister of Interior.
Jules Fabre, Foreign Affairs.
LeFlo, War.
Fourichon, Marine.
Picard, Finance.—
Cremieux, Justice.
Jules Simon, Education.
Dorien, Public Works.
Magnin, Agriculture.

Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, proclaimed the Republic on the same day.

Jules Fabre has passed a note to the Corps Diplomatique strong but reasonable, stating that as the King of Prussia had declared war only against Napoleon and not against the French people that the Imperial Government had ceased to exist That the Republic is ready to make peace, but without giving up one inch of French territory.

Russia and England are making every effort to bring about peace, but it is thought at present impossible.

McMahon wounded, retreated to Belgium, and it is rumoured that he dead.

Bazaine holds at Metz; fighting daily, but the Germans have obtained no advantage.

U. States have recognised Fernch Republic by telegram.

The King of Prussia appointed the Palace of Wilhemshole close to Cassel residence for Napoleon.

Empress and Prince at Namur.

The French papers state that General Vinoy' army is coming up, and also the army of Lyons—in all 300,000 men.

87,000 prisoners of M'Mahon's army are held by the Germans: 12,000 escaped to Belgium.

The Germans are receiving reinforcements daily.

The German army is around Paris and the city is now an encampment. The Garde Mobile is quartered in private houses.

London, 12th Sept.

Money, 3½.
Consols, 92⅜.
Hides firm, 5⅜ 6.
Tallow weak.
Argentine Stock 85.
Exchange—Rio, 21½.
Sovereigns, 11 mil reis.
Thoul holds out.
Strasbourg holds out.
Thiers goue to England on commision.

The slaughter at Sedan has horoified Europe Nothing to be found equal it.

INVASION OF THE TUILLERIES.

The French papeas publish interesting particulars of the invasion of the Tuilleries by the mob. No attempt at revolution was made. The crowd assembled in the Plaza Concordia, whilst groups of excited citizens paraded the streets shouting vigoursly, 'Vive la Republique! Abas les Buonapartes?' These cries were re echoed by thousands of voices.

A battalion of National Guards was drawn up at the inner gate of the park. The crowd was so great, it was almost impossible to keep them back. More than 60,000 persons were present, and the living stream continued to pour in on all sides. The palace was guarded by a regimect of grenadiers, under General Mellinet. The *Figaro* describes thus what passed inside the palace:—

The crowd became impatient, and with the aid of two National Guards placed at the head of one of the gates of the Palace, pulled down the national eagles, the populace crying out, "In twenty minutes we will destroy what it has taken them twenty years to effect."

In an instant the guard was overcome, the people pouring into the gardens and rooms of the Palace.

At the Pavilion de Religion a company of Cagedores wished to show fight, the editor of the 'Gaulois' addressed the people, councilling patience, amidst cries of "pull down the Imperial banner."

Finally, two writers, and one of the Garde Mobile, were chosen to treat with the Generals.

General Millinet replied, in unmoved tones—"I have never failed in my duty, and my duty at present is to guard the Palace. I cannot therefore yield until I receive contrary orders from General Trochu, or resign the charge to the National Guards"—"Vive, Millinet! Vive la Guardia Nacional!"

M'Mahon's army that surrendered comprised 87,000 men, 480 cannon, 70 Mitrailleuse, 10,000 horses and a great quantity of war material.

On Sept. 3rd, in the forenoon the Emperor went to present himself to King William at his headquarters at Vandresse. The Emperor went in the King's carriage, wearing a general's uniform, and accompanied by Lebrun, Felix Douay, and other generals; the carriage was attended by servants in green and gold, and preceded by two Uhlans, out-riders. The Emperor was smoking a cigar. King William ordered his residence to be fixed at Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, whither the Imperial prisoner at once set out.

The news of the great disaster reached Paris late: on the night of the 3rd it was only known to the Empress and Government. It was generally suspected that some great reverse had befallen the French arms. The session of the Chambers was postboned at midnight on the 3rd, till next day Sunday. Meantime the bad news was known. Crouds of soldiers and Nat. Guards surrounded the Palais Legislatif, uttering imprecations against the Emperor and cries of Vive la Republique. The Empress at this advised to resign the Regency refused to do so.

America, Switzerland, Spain and Italy recognised French Government. Efforts for peace continue. Austria, Italy, and Spain applied to the Prussian Government, but Secretary Thile replied that only the King could answer such a question. England applied directly to the King, but the result is not known. Russia hss been requested to head a peace movement of the neutral nrtions.

London 12th, morning.

French tribunals removed from Paris to Tours. Rumour Austria urges Prussia to make peace. Frequent interviews of Corps Diplomatique. Italy and Austria incline to support Russia's proposal for an armistibe. Belgium recognises the Republic At the King's invitation Bazaine visited Sedan; it is expected he will now surrender, seeing that McMahon has done so. Prussians intercepted the ammunition going to the gairison of Strasburg. Italian ultimatum to tfe Pope, offering him only the Vatican and spiritual power; troops ordered to invade Rome if he refuses.

London, 11th, 7 p.m.

Provisional Government is resolved to defend Paris. Great indignation throughout France against England for not interfering to stop the war. Conditions of peace discussed, it seems France will consent to pay 40 millions sterling and give up her fleet. Bismarck is not anxious to annex Alsace and Lorraine, but merely to destroy the fortresses.

King William still treats Napoleon as head of France, and proposes to form a neutral State of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Pope is gone to Castel Gandolfo, his summer residence.

Italian occupation of Rome probable.

London, 12th, 5 p.m.

Theirs expected to-night. The *Gaulois* says that England will send a note to Prussia demanding an armistice in the name of the neutral powers. Prussians expect to enter Melbin to-night.

Official despatch from Florence that Victor Emmanuel has ordered his troops to enter Rome.

Prussians advancing on Paris, entered Compiegne, Chateau, Thierry, Montmirail, Forté, Vailly, and Villeneuve la Grand.

Paris is like an encampment The Garde Mobile of the proving is quartered in private houses, Gen. Trochu has great confidence in troops and populace. but an American engineer declares Paris indefensible. Railways interrupted between Paris and Nogent, Chaumont, and Mulhouse.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 10th, 6 p.m.—The Orleans Princes have left Paris at the request of Jules Favre. Five Prussian Corps d'Armée are moving on Paris, two of them entirely fresh troops; they expect to be within ten leagues of Paris by 14th. The Berlin *Times* correspondent says the Commtttee of Defence at Paris has ordered King William to leave France at once. On the London Stock Exchange it is believed Prussia will insist on annexing Alsace and Lorraine. Paris letters to the *Times* say that peaceful negotiations will be made, and Russia is doing her best for peace. Victor Hugo appeals to the fraternal sentiments of Germans and says an attack on Paris would be an act of barbarity. England and Austria hold back cautiously, thinking the moment for negotiation has not yet arrived. If Prussia demands indemnization in money it may be arranged, but the European powers, it is thought, will not consent to the dismemberidg of the French Empire.

The Provisional Government of Paris has ordered a general election of 750 Deputies for October 16th. Last night it was rumored that the Washington Cabinet will aid a French Republic against Prussia; this needs confirmation. Strasburg holds out, so does Metz. Bazaine has still 120,000 men. Prussians will bombard Laon to-morrow if it does not surrender.

Madrid, 11th. United States invite Prussia to stop the war.

Paris, 11th.—Trochu orders Bois de Boulogne to be burnt as soon as the enemy appears. Spain recoguizes French Republic. Mercier recalled from Madrid to Paris. Gen. Therein surrendered Laon to the Prusians, citadel blew up, with hundreds of Prussian soldiers and the Prussian staff buried in ruins. Rumor that Bazaine sallied out of Metz and inflicted great loss on Germans.

JULES' FAVRE MANIFESTO.

The late events that have occurred in Paris are so clearly explained by the inexorable logic of facts that it is not necessary to dwell on their meaning or their results.

The people of Paris following an irresistible impulse repressed for a long time, obeys the supreme necessity of its own preservation, unwilling to bear any longer with a power that has brought it to its ruin. It was not the destitution of Napoleon III that has been pronounced; he has been condemned in the name of right, justice, and the salvation of the country, and this sentence was so well justified in the public conscience that not a voice has arisen against it. He has succumbed under the weight of his errors, amidst the acclamations of an immense population, not one drop of blood was shed, not a single person lost his liberty. It is an unparalleled case in history; the citizens on whom the people conferred the dangerous trust of fighting and of being victorious, give not even a thought to their adversaries who but yesterday threatened them with military punishment, and even refuse to do them the honor of adopting any repressive measure.

Order has not been disturbed. Our confidence in the discretion and patriotism of the National Guard and of the people allow us to state that we will endure no longer the shame and the danger of a government that betrays all its duties.

We all feel that the first act of the National sovereignty is for every one to follow the dictates of his conscience and pay homage to right. Besides, time is trying. The enemy is at our doors, and but one thought can be uppermost—to expel him from our territory; and this obligation, which we resolutely accept, would never have been imposed on France if our voice had been heard.

At the hazard of our popularity, we defend a peace policy, as we are profoundly convinced of its necessity.

We declare, in presence of so much slaughter, in which the prosperity of both nations is disappearing, that, with fuller liberties and a sounder discretion, those terrible catastrophes might have been avoided.

We have no words to express our admiration of our heroic army sacrificed, through the incapacity of the commander-in-chief, and still more in defeat than in victory; because, notwithstanding that it knew the errors which had sacrificed them, they rushed valiantly to inevitable death, vindicating the honor of the Government and of the nation. The Imperial Power tried to separate the Government from the people's honor, but duty and misfortune have united both in a brotherly bond of patriotism and liberty. This union will make us invincible.

Ready for any fortune, we shall bravely face the crisis. I shall define our situation in a few words, and submit it for the approval of France and of Europe.

We condemn the war, and protest our respect for popular rights. We ask that Germany be left free to decide her own destinies. We wish Liberty to be our birthright and our welfare.

We are convinced that our moral force will insure peace for ever, but as a guarantee of same, we demand a firelock for every citizen.

In this case we should have been invincible on our own territory. The Imperial Government would have separated its interests from those of the country, which condemned its policy. We support the aspiration for peace and trust that France, taught by experience, will realize same.

The King of Prussia declared he did not make war against France but against the Imperial dynasty. The dynasty has fallen. France rises up in her freedom, and the King of Prussia continues to prosecute this impious struggle which will at least prove as fatal to him as to us. Such a spectacle in the 19th century as to see two nations of the most enlightened in the world tear each other to pieces, will be his work, piling up corpses, ashes and ruins. He challenges us with all the responsibility on his head, and we must accept the challenge. We will not cede an inch of territory nor a stone of one of our fortresses. An ignominious treaty would be a war of extermination. Under any circumstances we shall only negotiate a lasting peace for our own interests and those of Europe, and in this way it must be treated by diplomatists.

We shall not lose heart if even abandoned to ourselves. We have a strong army, well provisioned, our city strongly fortified, and 300,000 brave defenders who will fight to the last.

When the people put laurel-wreaths before the statue of Strasburg it is not merely sentiment or enthusiasm; it is that we resolve to imitate our brothers of Alsace and die in the trenches or the barricades. Paris can stand a siege of three months and must conquer. If the city succumbs, France will rush to avenge her and destroy the invaders.

This is, Mr. Minister what Europe must know. We accept office on no other terms, and shall only keep it while Paris and France are determined to adopt our counsels. We sum up in these words:

"Before God who hears us and posterity which has to judge us, we declare "that our voice is for peace, but if this "dreadful war (which we condemn), is to continue we shall do, our duty to the last."

I have the fullest confidence that we shall triumph, since we have right and justice on our side.

I charge you, Mr. Minister, to explain the situation in this sense to the Government near which you are accredited, giving also a copy of this document.

Jules Favre,

Paris, September 7.

NAPOLEON'S INTERVIEW WITH KING WILLIAM.

King William telegraphs to the Queen of Prussia as follows:—

Varennes, Sept. 4, 8 a.m.

What a surprising moment, my interview with Napoleon. He was downcast, but dignified and resigned. I have sent him to Wilhelmhohe Castle near Cassel. Our interview was in a little castle fronting the esplanade W. of Sedan. Afterwards I reviewed the the army; it is impossible to describe the reception given to me by the troops. The review lasted from two till seven p.m., and I returnedhere after nightfall.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is thought Thier's mission to London is a confidential one from the Government of Paris. If Prussia will make peace without annexing any territory an arrangement may be made. Russia and England have as yet come to no understanding about intercention, but (says a St. Petersburg paper) both are anxious to stop the slaughter, and animated with friendly feelings to France.

The new Portuguese Government is fortifying Lisbon and Oporto.

NAPOLEON AND GEN. TURR.

Before the disaster of Sedan General Turr wrote to a friend in England relating a conversation that he had at the Tuillieries with Napoleon on July 22nd, after the declaration of war. The Emperor said:—

"I had no intention of making war "but as circumstances fell out, I ac- "cepted it. It is better to fight now "than later on, for Prussia is con- "stantly undermining at Paris, Flo- "rence and Vienna, and her labors of "disorganization advance with rapid "strides. The sword of Prussia is "pointed not only against me, and if "the other European powers do not "see it so much the worse for them "I forsee danger to all Europe and I "do not hesitate to say so. If France "has to fight single-handed no mat- "ter: it is not the first time France "has had to fight for the salvation of "France."

SIEGE OF STRASBURG

An artillery engagement between Strasburg and the besieging forces took place on August 24, lasting throughout the day, with increasing intensity during the evening, and all night until five o'clock next morning. The German cannonading was attended with good results. The right side of the citadel was burnt down and the arsenal was completely gutted. Fires were also perceived to have broken out in the town, and one battery was silenced. No loss was sustained on our side. In Kehl 20 more houses have been burnt down, and other serious damage inflicted. The above is from a Prussian source.

ITALY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT FLORENCE.

The *Independance Italienne* of Florence says:—

"Prince Napoleon occupies in the Pitti Palace an apartment on the second floor in the left wing, its windows looking to the south on the courtyard. He was riding out on August 26 in an open carriage on the Boulevards Machiavelli and Galileo. In his carriage with him was General Maurice de Sonnaz, Grand Huntsman. The Prince was not in uniform and wore a Tyrolese hat. On arriving he ordered a complete outfit of clothing."

Strong Prussian detachments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery have gone from Commercy and Toul to Chaumont and appeared at Brienne. Communication is free between Epernay and Chalons. Toul holds out. The garrison made a sortie, inflicting a loss of 700 men on the Prussians.

A communication written on board the Magnanime, at anchor off Heligoland, and published in the *Gaulois*, says:—"Two days back a Prussian vessel, the three-master Schwalbe, carrying a flag of truce, and having on board a rear-admiral and the Prince of Hesse, accompanied by several officers, came alongside of us. Admiral Fourichon remained in his cabin, and the deputation was received by Captain Baron de Roussin, chief of the staff.

The following conversation took place: 'Sir, I am the Prince of Hesse.' 'Sir, I am delighted to receive you.' You are no doubt aware of the incontestable success of the Prussian arms on land; however, it is not for me to inform you.' 'Indeed!' 'I have only come to say that if you continue the blockade your Government must expect to have to pay a heavy idemnity, for you are ruining our commerce.' 'France, Monsieur le Prince, is not reduced in such a degree as you appear to imagine, and, until further orders, I firmly believe we shall continue the blockade rigorously.'

The pretext for this visit was to deliver to Admiral Fourichon a despatch, threatening that if any towns on the Baltic were bombarded, the Prussians would make reprisals in France. In reality it was only an espionage.

Besides the French wounded surrounding Metz, there are in Metz itself, according to French accounts, 15,000 wounded, and, according to German estimates, 20,000. Moreover, dysenteryand typhus fever have broken out amongst them, so that a prolonged resistance appears impossible.

Luneville is said to be so full of Prussian wounded that they are placed in the streets to the number, it is said, of above 3,000, and others continue to come in.

A letter from Saverne says, that things are getting worse and worse there. Hostile regiments are constantly passing through, which have to be housed and fed by the inhabitants. There is no change since the first days of the invasion, only that there are more Prussians and scarcely any bread left.

SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

On the 29th, Marshal MacMahon having operated a movement from Reims to the East, crossed the Meuse near Sedan, but not without meeting with opposition from the troops under the command of the Prince of Saxony or General Steinmetz, that disputed the passage. On the following day (30th) he was on the right bank of the Meuse, and marching on Carignan. On this day, and whilst in this position, an engagement took place which was unfavorable to the French. The corps under General Failly occupying the right wing was surprised early in the morning before the tents were struck, and whilst the troops were taking coffee. General Failly was killed; 20 guns fell into the hands of the Prussians, together with 11 mitrailleurs and 700 prisoners. In spite of this disaster, MacMahon bore valiantly the attack of the enemy, and retreated in good order, passing the night near the field of battle on the right bank of the Meuse.

On the 31st, MacMahon having lost all hope of continuing his march on Thionville and Metz, continued to retreat in good order towards Sedan to recross the Meuse. The fighting was terrific, many villages lost and retaken during the fighting were burnt, and whole regiments of French as well as Prussians took refuge on Belgian territory, and were disarmed by the army of operation commanded by the Count of Flanders, in compliance with neutrality laws.

On the 1st September the predictions of the *Times* were verified. The army of the Crown Prince appeared on the right of MacMahon's whilst the latter was fighting the troops of Prince Frederick Charles and of the Prince of Saxony, at the same time that the army of the King of Prussia, which had taken no part in the fight of the previous days, closes upon the French from Bar-le-Duc. The French army thus defeated at all points, and surrounded by troops greatly superior in number, some of them quite fresh, is obliged during the night to retire in disorder within the walls of Sedan. MacMahon, wounded during the action, retired into Belgian territory, and Gen. Wimppen assumes the command in chief.

Besieged in Sedan by a numerous army, without provisions or ammunition, the French had no option but to surrender. It was in the night of the 1st September that the capitulation took place, the Emperor, who was also in Sedan, sending his sword to the King of Prussia.

The fields of battle near Sedan were literally covered with corpses. The carnage was truly awful. Whole squadrons of cavalry disappeared before the tremendous fire of the mitrailleurs and of the new pieces of artillery. MacMahon's army consisted of 120,000 to 140,000 men, and in the three days' fighting 23,000 were put hors de combat, 12,000 entered Belgium, 87,000 surrendered with 480 pieces of artillery, 70 mitrailleurs, 10,000 horses, and a great deal of war material.

LA TEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Portuguese Government has received the following telegram.

Paris, 12.

The Prussian armies continue advancing on Paris: they have passed Trebais and Montmirai, and yesterday they were in Lagny and in Meaux, four leagues from Paris. The inhabitants and authorities of Clays as well as of other places are withdrowing. The telegraph was cut at Meaux. Toulon has voted 1,5000,000 francs for armaments. In Lazon and in Havre an energetic defence is being prepared.

M. Jules Favre, Vice President of the Committee of National Defence, refuses to leave Paris, and another Foreign Minister will be named to accompany the Corps Diplomatique to Tours.

M. Thiers leaves to-day on a secret mission for London, St. Petersburg, and Vienna.

The Prussian army attacked Thoul and was driven back with a loss of 10,000 'hors de combat.' Verdun summoned to surrender, declared that it would resist to the last. Montmedy repelled a strong attack, the town is suffering great hardships.

Civita Vecchia, 13.

This city has been declared to-day in a state of siege and prepares for the defence.

The Italians made an attempt to enter Rome and the papel troops have cut the railway to Rome. The Italians have attacked Montefiascone.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

New York, Sept. 10.

Immense excitement throughout the Union since declaration of French Republic. Government called on to support it at all hazards. Meetings throughout the Union.

LATEST FROM ANTWERP MARKETS.

Wool—Stock. 58,879. Sales 1039 bales.

Arrivals—Buenos Ayres 5,007.
Do Various, 4,350

On passage 590. Present stock 66,607.

Price for immediate delivery, down 10 centimes for Montevideo, and 15 for Buenos Ayres on May value. Market weak.

Third Auction sale on the 13th September.

Sheepskins—Stock 31st July, 593 Bales.

Arrivals 195.
On passage 122.
Present Stock 666 bales.

Press urge immediate intervention.

One paper states that America can send 400,000 American volunteers to fight for French Republic. Intense excitement in New York.

Large shipments of gold to England.

Change of Ministry in Rio.
Conservadores in power.
Mr. Paranhos not in new Cabinet.
Liberia due in Montevideo.

Marshal Bazaine, whose surrender was announced some days ago, still holds out in Metz, but he is surrounded on all sides. Metz is completely invested. There are 20,000 wounded in the hospitals. As soon as the provisions are out, he must capitulate.

Strasburg holds out most heroically; the garrison is a mere handful, yet they hold the whole army of the besiegers in check. Half the city is in ruins. The Cathedral, one of the finest edifices in Europe, is riddled with balls. The Public Library, 70000 volumes, in flames. Civilization weeps tears of blood at the sacrifice. The Archbishop died from the effects of the afflicting horrors of the scene. Even the attack of the Huns on Rome was nothing to the devastation at Strasburg. Shells into every house; chimneys, roof-tops, everything blown away, save the brave hearts that defy the enemy. King William has taken pity on the place, and ordered the bombardment to be limited to the fortifications, which will in a measure alleviate the horrors of the siege. The commander of the garrison sent to the enemy for lint and bandages for his wounded, and the Germans at once complied, sending back everything necessary for the wounded, but the garrison and townspeople are all but starving. Bazaine has sent to the enemy 7000 wounded Germans.

During the battle of Sedan Bazaine made repeated sallies, but was ever driven back. He wished to break the Prussian lines and join MacMahon, but failed. Gen. Steinmetz commands the Prussians around Metz.

As to the position of Paris there are various opinions: Trochu declares the place impregnable, but an American military officer, who has gone over the fortifications, states that the place cannot hold out.

The French journals speak confidently of the resources of France and her ability to drive back the invaders. Vinoy's division that has not yet fought, the army of Lyons, and other reserves give France an army still of 300,000 men independent of Bazaine, but the Prussians are pouring in recruits on all sides, and 400,000 men will soon be around Paris.

THE GERMAN PORTS.

"Altona—Close to Hamburg, the suburbs of the two places, indeed almost joining, is Altona, with a population of 67,350. The river banks are much more lofty here than in the neighbouring city, and this gives the place a picturesque appearance, which is enhanced by the villas and gardens which surround it. The town, though not rich in objects attractive to tourists' eyes, boasts a statue of Blucher, who was its burgomaster from 1808 to 1845. The churchyard of the village of Ottensen, just outside the town, contains the tomb of Clopstock, who died in 1803, and it was at this place that Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick died in 1806 of the wounds he received at the battle of Jena. His remains were deposited in the vault of the Guelphs beneath the cathedral of Brunswick.

"Gluckstadt.—This small town is situated on the right bank of the Elbe 27 miles N.W. of Altona, with which, and with Kiel, it communicates by railway. The population is under 6,000. The town was fortified by Christian IV. in 1620 and regarded as the key of Holstein. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in 1628, and by Torstenzon in 1643. In 1814 it was handed over to the allies, and the following year its fortifications were dismantled.

Kiel.—This, the first Prussian port in the Baltic, is the most important of the whole. It 'is to be' the future Cherbourg of those northern regions, and during the last four years great efforts have been made to extend and perfect its various works, fortifications as well as docks being in course of construction. Kiel has a population of 24,216. The University, which numbers 250 students, was founded in 1665. In summer the place is resorted to for sea bathing, and a walk along the coast leads to the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, 20 miles in length, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea by means of the Eider, though only navigable for vessels of small tonnage. It was commenced in 1777 and completed in seven years.

Lubeck.—The first of the free Hanseatic towns is still partly surrounded by ramparts, though its fortifications have been levelled. It is entered by four gates communicating with the four quarters into which the town is divided, and is situated on the Trave, which is crossed by four bridges. The population amounts to 36,998. Lubeck contains many monuments recalling its former historic greatness. One of the most interesting edifices is the Church of St. Mary, constructed of bricks, the nave being of the unusual height of 134 feet, and the two spires 430 feet. It was begun in 1170, but not completed till 1341. There is a clock at the back of the high altar, dating from 1405, 'from which at noon the Emperor and electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and disappear on the other side.' One of the charitable instutions of the place is a hospital dating from the thirteenth century; it is an elegant building, and possesses some valuable wood carvings. Blucher retreated to Lubeck after the battle of Jena with the wreck of the Prussian army, pursued by Marshals Bernadotte, Soult and Murat. The Burgthor, a brick structure dating from 1444, was the scene of a severe engagement on Nov. 6th 1806, which ended in the dislodgement of the Prussians, and the giving up of the town to pillage for three days.

"Stralsund.—This port is only second in importance to that of Kiel. It is situated in the Strait of Gollan, which separates the Isle of Rugen from the mainland, and is 120 miles north-by-west of Berlin. Three bridges connect the town, which is completely surrounded by water, with the mainland. There is a handsome town-hall, erected in 1316, and enlarged in the last century; and the Monastery of Saint John, a kind of poorhouse, which was founded at the beginning of the 13th century. The population numbers 27,593. Stralsund was founded by Prince Jaromar I., of Rugen, and peopled with Saxons. In the 14th century it became one of the chief towns of the Hanseatic League. In 1648 it was adjudged to Sweden by the Peace of Westphalia. In 1678 it was stormed and taken by Frederick William of Brandenburg, 1,800 houses being destroyed by the bombardment, and in 1715 it was the scene of an event immortalized by a stone inscription let into the walls, declaring that from 19th October to December 22 Sweden's King, Charles XII., had there his usual night quarters when the town was besieged by three Kings of Prussia, Poland, and Denmark. In 1809, at the outbreak of war between France and Austria, Major Ferdinand von Schill, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the King, and attempted a patriotic rising against the French in North Germany.

The rising was premature, and the Prussians were driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and Schill and most of his corps were cut to pieces in the streets. Eleven officers who were taken prisoners were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. It may also be mentioned that Wallenstein's victorious career was checked at Stralsund, the general having vowed to take it "although it were fastened by chains to heaven." After losing 12,000 men, he was compelled to raise the siege in 1628 and retreat.

"Stettin.—This is both a considerable port, and a fortress of the first class, and the capital of Pomerania. It is situated on the left bank of the Oder, and is only 76 miles north-east of Berlin. It has a population of 73,714, and a garrison ordinarily of 5,749 men. Four bridges connect the town with the large suburb of Lastadie. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a citadel and several forts and outworks. The town is entered by five gates, conducting to as many large squares, the principal one containing a marble bust of Frederick II.

PASSENGERS.

Per R.M.S.P. Co.'s 'La Plata', to leave Southampton Sept. 9.—For Buenos Ayres: Mr. Auchimlech, Mr. Cochrane, Mrs. MacKinlay, three ladies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Selvers, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Peason, two children and servant, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stuart and Friend, and Mr. H. Girling.—Pernambuco: Mr. J. H. H. Holm, Mr. Otto, and Mr. Law.—Rio de Janeiro: Mr. Koch, Mr. Board, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Hunt and two servants.